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1. When Lithuania regained its independence after World War I, the veterinary situation was in a most deplorable state. Under the Russians, veterinary medicine was kept at a very low level, consequently, free Lithuania inherited few veterinarians, a weak veterinary organization, no progressive traditions, and the remnants of a few veterinary statutes to cope with widespread threats of contagious diseases in animals. Immediate steps had to be taken. Vast reforms were instituted (1923-24) to raise the entire farm economy which was the life line of the nation. When the transition was made from agriculture to the raising of livestock, a modern, progressive, effective veterinary organization became a vital necessity. This objective was attained gradually. Legislation and regulations were enacted and touched every phase of veterinary work. Veterinary doctors found guidance for all their activities in these regulations. The veterinary organization was established along the lines of progressive western European institutions. This was possible because the earliest doctors were educated in the best European veterinary schools and when they returned to Lithuania they applied the techniques which they had learned abroad. All responsible veterinary positions were held by these doctors. Later, they all traveled abroad and maintained close relations with institutes [redacted] 50X1-HUM
- [redacted] in order to keep posted on advanced techniques. Thus when the veterinary organization was being set up in Lithuania (1928 and after) we were able to adapt the best foreign examples to our needs. 50X1-HUM
2. Veterinary problems were discussed by the Veterinary Council, by the Society of Veterinary Doctors, and by a congress of veterinary doctors. The congress was called each year by the Veterinary Department. Particular emphasis was placed on adapting the organization to conditions in Lithuania. Conditions existing in Lithuania differed in many respects from those in other European countries.

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3. Various factors determined the type of veterinary organization in Lithuania. Following is a brief discussion of these factors:

- A. There was a considerable shortage of veterinary doctors during practically the entire period of Lithuanian independence. Without a veterinary school of its own, Lithuania would never hope to meet the demands of a rapidly rising livestock economy with only those doctors who were educated abroad. The opening of a Livestock Institute at Grudziai, Aiauliai Sector in 1928 for the training of livestock technicians (later called veterinary technicians) only partially relieved the shortage of veterinary doctors. These technicians had only certain rights and because of their limited knowledge could operate only under the supervision and guidance of veterinary doctors. Need for adequate distribution and better utilization of available veterinary personnel brought about a rigid system of centralization by which all institutions and personnel were placed under the Veterinary Department of the Ministry of Agriculture.

In order to overcome the shortage of doctors, the Veterinary Department made systematic plans and spared no effort to establish a veterinary school for doctors. A Veterinary Academy was founded in 1936. In accordance with the principles of simplification, the already existing State Veterinary Institute of Bacteriology, where biological preparations were also made, was attached to the Veterinary Academy in 1938. Although the Academy was an independent autonomous institute directly under the Ministry of Agriculture, the Academy had definite contact with the Veterinary Department.

The Veterinary Department endeavored to provide each doctor and technician with a federally or municipally owned house for himself and his family and tried to establish a certain fee for his services. This was necessitated by the "not very high" price of livestock and a resulting inability to pay adequate fees on the part of the Lithuanian farmers. The doctors could not live on the amount of money which they received from the farmers alone. The government sponsored livestock program required more extensive veterinary services to combat animal diseases; therefore, an incentive was needed to encourage more students to enroll in the study of veterinary medicine.

- B. Meat and livestock comprised a significant portion of Lithuanian exports; and, for veterinary reasons, other governments frequently opposed these exports. The Lithuanian government spared no effort in preventing communicable diseases from being brought into the country. Whenever cases did appear, the most radical means was employed to exterminate the cause even though it was an expensive proposition and caused the people many inconveniences.
- C. The creation of large economic organizations. Organizations such as the joint-stock "Maistas" Company and the "Plenocentras" of associated milk producers influenced the activities of the veterinary organization considerably. These organizations were established with the aid of federal funds and did much to promote the improvement of livestock.

The Maistas had several jobs. It offered farmers better prices by eliminating the middle man by purchasing livestock and poultry directly from the producer. For this purpose Maistas established procurement points in various parts of the country. These procurement centers were inspected by doctors from the Veterinary Department. The Maistas slaughtered animals, dressed poultry, and fattened livestock for export. Its canned products and high-quality meats were sent to many parts of the world. There were five modern up-to-date Maistas factories in Lithuania. All products were inspected and approved by the Veterinary Department. Each factory employed about 1200 people. In every large city Maistas had modern sales warehouses which were also government inspected.

The Plenocentras had several hundred milk and cream-separator centers. It manufactured large quantities of butter and other milk products for domestic and foreign consumption. It had sales departments in various towns and cities. These were inspected by veterinary doctors.

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Aviu raupai (Variolae ovinae) - Sheep pox
 Kergimo liga (Exanthema coitale paralyticum) - Stallion distemper
 Pusietas arkliu ir galviu isberimas (Exanthema vesiculorum)
 Arkliu ir aviu miezai (Skabies) - Mange
 Kiauliu maras (Pestis suum) - Hog cholera
 Kiauliu raudonlige (Rhusiopathia suis) - Erysipelas
 Pauksciu cholera (Pasteurellosis avium) - Fowl cholera
 Vistu maras (Pestis gallinarum)
 Isoriniai pastebima galviu tuberkulioze (Tuberculosis boum) - Tuberculosis
 Galviu issimetimas (Abortus) - Abortion

26. The Veterinary Department sent lists of diseases "classified as reportable" to various countries.
27. The Veterinary Department had appreciable success, being well equipped to carry out all laws and regulations.
28. The Veterinary Department worked dilligently on legislation. The Veterinary Council deliberated projects and prepared bills which were submitted to the Council of Ministers for their consideration. From there bills went to Parliament. Bills which were passed by Parliament were sent to the President for his signature. Afterwards, they appeared in Federal Bulletins. All bills were submitted to the Council of Ministers and Parliament by the Director of the Department. Regulations proposed by the Veterinary Council were submitted to the Minister of Agriculture by the Director. They appeared in Federal Bulletins under the Minister's signature. If these regulations affected other fields, they were forwarded to the Ministries concerned for approval.
29. Bills and regulations for combatting contagious diseases were:
 - a. Veterinary Bill (Federal Bulletin #293, 1929) This bill set forth the basic principles for the establishment of the veterinary organization.
 - b. Regulations governing the campaign against contagious diseases in livestock (Federal Bulletin #294, 1929) These regulations covered 250 long, subdivided articles. They gave detailed instructions on how to combat every known contagious livestock disease, except tuberculosis and brucellosis. The regulations had six lengthy appendices which explained how to malleinize and take blood tests for glanders; how to dissect dead animals and make reports; how to dig graves to dispose of dead animals; how to clean and disinfect barns, sheds, etc; how to take, seal, and send pathological specimens to the Veterinary Bacteriological Institute for diagnosis.
 - c. Regulations amended to include ways and means of combating hoof and mouth disease (Federal Bulletin #610, 1938)
 - d. Regulations for combating tuberculosis (Federal Bulletin #338, 1930)
 - e. Regulations on tuberculosis amended (Federal Bulletin #587, 1937)
 - f. Regulations for combating contagious diseases amended to include brucellosis (Bangs Disease) (Bulletin #461, 1934)
 - g. Regulations on brucellosis amended (Bulletin #587, 1937)
 - h. Regulations on tuberculosis in chickens (Bulletin #697, 1940)
 - i. Regulations on diarrhoea pullorum (pullorum disease)
 - j. Regulations governing payments for livestock lost through disease and compulsory slaughter (Bulletin #480, 1935)
 - k. Regulations governing indemnity payments to farmers for livestock slaughtered because of tuberculosis and brucellosis (Bulletin #587, 1937)

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1. Regulations governing indemnity payments to farmers for destroying chickens and other fowl infected with tuberculosis and the pullorum disease (Bulletin #697, 1940)
- m. Regulations governing rail and water transportation of livestock, poultry, meats, feed, and fodder (Bulletin #293, 1927). These regulations established that all livestock shipments by rail and water to and from the country should bear certificates of origin and inspection. Certificates of origin were issued by the local government or police where the shipment originated. The health certificates were issued by a government veterinary at the place of origin. These stated that the animal was healthy and that no contagious diseases covered by regulations existed in the area or origin.
- n. Regulations on disinfecting and maintaining cleanliness in railroad cars, railroad stations, ships, and harbors (Bulletin #293, 1929). These regulations provided that all meat and livestock cars be swept, washed down, and disinfected with a hot sodium solution. Cars or ships suspected of contagion had to be disinfected with a solution of cresol and sulphuric acid; if hoof and mouth disease were suspected, a solution of sodium and lye had to be used.
- o. Regulations governing the transportation of livestock, poultry, and livestock and poultry products (Bulletin #319, 1930)
- p. Regulations governing the importing of poultry and brood eggs (Bulletin #697, 1940). The object was to guard against the importing of the pullorum disease from abroad.

DISEASE CONTROL

30. Different measures were employed to combat each of the livestock diseases.
31. Splenitis (Anthrax).---There were areas where this disease broke out frequently. The largest outbreak occurred between 1924 and 1929. Thereafter the number of cases diminished. In 1937, however, there were 15 cases on 12 farms. To combat the disease, quarantine was coupled with strict hygienic measures. Places were disinfected and dead animals buried. Innoculations (serovaccinations) were employed widely against the disease.
32. Rabies (Lyssa).---This disease was widespread as late as 1930. After that there were several cases per year. Most of the cases occurred in the eastern sector of Lithuania and were caused by mad dogs which crossed over from Poland and the USSR. When there were indications of an epidemic, all suspected cats and dogs were exterminated. Other possibly infected animals were quarantined. Cats and dogs within a radius of 10 kilometers of an infected area were kept on a leash, in kennels, or at home for a period of not less than three months. Stray cats and dogs were killed.
33. Clanders (Vellous).---This disease was very rampant after World War I, but it was wiped out once and for all. The last case occurred in 1939. The blood of suspected farm horses was tested in laboratories of the Veterinary Bacteriological Institute and those which showed a positive reaction to the test were killed. All other horses in the stable were quarantined for a period of not less than six months and their blood was tested every month.
34. Hoof and mouth disease (Aphthae epizooticae).---There were many cases of this disease up until 1925. There were no cases of it from 1926 to 1935; then there was a very dangerous reappearance. Hoof and mouth disease had been brought [redacted] in 1937. It spread very rapidly and the severity of the disease took a heavy toll. It soon spread [redacted] and despite measures taken against it, the disease spread throughout Poland and on to the Lithuanian border. [redacted] a loss of about four billion marks was suffered as a result of the disease in 1938.

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35. Lithuania made early preparations to meet the threat. The section on hoof and mouth disease in the "Regulations governing contagious diseases in animals" was revised (1937). The change authorized the Veterinary Department to apply very stringent measures. The portion governing livestock, animal products, the importing of forage, and transit through Lithuania in the "Regulations for transporting livestock, poultry, meat products, and forage by rail and water" was given particular emphasis. Special effort was directed toward propaganda. Veterinary Inspector V Katsis wrote an easy-to-read brochure on hoof and mouth disease. Many copies of the brochure were printed and distributed to inhabitants close to the Polish border. Elementary school teachers were asked to acquaint livestock owners with the contents of the booklet. Stress was laid on the fact that livestock owners should notify the veterinarian as soon as they detected an animal which was sick and should apply all quarantine measures until the veterinarian arrived. Police, village elders, and magistrates were charged with strict enforcement of regulations. Veterinary Inspector V Katsis visited the entire border sector to see how propaganda was being carried out.
36. As expected, signs of the disease appeared in Polish border towns during the early part of 1938. Thanks to the program of enlightenment, veterinary doctors were notified immediately and they in turn telephoned the Department. The Department placed infected areas under absolute quarantine; inhabitants were to have no dealings with neighboring localities; schools were closed; meetings were forbidden; church services were suspended; etc. Dogs were kept tied and cats and other household pets were kept at home. Stray dogs, cats, wild birds, pigeons, etc were shot. A protective area was established around the quarantined district. No dogs were allowed to stray and all cloven-footed animals assembled there were observed closely by the doctor.
37. The veterinary doctor assigned to an infected area remained there until the disease was completely wiped out. He was assisted day and night by a group of policemen who saw to it that the quarantine was enforced strictly. Special fumigating apparatus was sent to the area. Not only were cattle sheds and yards fumigated, but homes, clothing, etc were deloused as well.
38. Practically every instance of the disease was localized, liquidated, and its advance northward arrested.
39. Lung-sickness in horned animals (Pleuropneumonia contagiosa boum).---The last time this disease appeared in sectors along the [] border was in 1927. All cattle were slaughtered and the disease never appeared again.
40. Rinderpest (Pestis boum).---This disease appeared in the Vilnius sector in 1920. It was brought in by the Russian army which attacked Lithuania. There were 98 death-dealing cases on eight farms. The remainder of the cattle on these farms was slaughtered and strict quarantine measures were imposed. The disease never appeared again.
41. Mange in Horses (Scabies).---This disease was widespread after World War I but it was gradually wiped out so that there were only a few isolated cases after 1931. The disease was rampant again after World War II. Quarantine measures were employed to combat the disease. Sick animals were treated, and sheds and infected areas were disinfected. Delousing chambers were set up in various parts of Lithuania.
42. Hog cholera (Pestis suum).---This disease was brought in by brood hogs [] and there was an epidemic of the disease from 1929 to 1933. In 1931 there were 2,128 cases on 333 farms. Whenever a case appeared, the temperatures of all hogs on that particular farm were taken. Hogs running temperatures were slaughtered; all others were inoculated with cholera serum and a virus, that is, with blood from the hog which ran the highest temperature of all hogs from a particular pen. Combined with quarantine, this method proved most effective.

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43. Erysipelas (Rhusiopathia suis).--This was the most widespread livestock disease. In 1937, for instance, there were 4,305 known cases on 5,442 farms. This disease was combated successfully with serum and by prophylactic inoculations of serum and bacteria cultures. Preventive shots were much in demand; many hogs were inoculated each year.
44. Tuberculosis in cattle (Tuberculosis boum).--This disease was found on most of the larger farms, particularly on those which raised imported stock. A compulsory method and a voluntary method were employed to combat the disease. Cows suffering from tuberculosis of the udders were slaughtered and those with other types of the disease were isolated. Farmers were not permitted to sell milk from these cows or sell young stock from such broods. If a cattle owner expressed the desire to join the campaign against the disease, his cattle were tuberculinized and specimens of saliva, milk, and manure were checked periodically for bacteria. The farmer received a government indemnity for cattle slaughtered as a result of these tests. Cattle reacting to the tuberculin were separated from the rest. If a farmer so desired, he could have the cattle which reacted to the tuberculin slaughtered and receive payment for them. In this way, many cattle owners got rid of the disease on their farms.
45. Bang's disease (Abortus euzooticus).--This disease was found on the larger farms. In 1937 all the cattle in seven communities were tested and a 0.9 per cent positive reaction was found. Regulations required that all cases of Bang's disease be reported to the veterinary doctor. Specimens of blood were taken from all cattle on the farm and sent to the Bacteriological Institute for testing. Positive and negative reacting cattle were separated from each other. The doctor had to employ every means to prevent the disease from spreading to other farms. The farmer was paid for all of the positive reacting cattle which he slaughtered. Brucellosis was also cleared up on many farms in this way.
46. Tuberculosis in chickens.--Farmers who volunteered to have their cattle tuberculinized also had their chickens tuberculinized. Chickens showing positive signs were killed.
47. Pullorum disease (diarrhoea pullorum).--Chickens showing positive reactions to laboratory tests for this disease were destroyed. Farmers received subsidy payments for such loss.
48. There was a program for the control of every known contagious animal disease. All domestic animals and poultry were included in these programs. Suspect animals were given laboratory tests. Whenever necessary, test materials (blood, saliva, milk, pus, various parts of a carcass, entire carcass, etc) were sent to the government bacteriological laboratory (after 1938, these things were sent to the Veterinary Academy) for bacteriological, pathological, serological or chemical analysis. Allergy techniques were employed also (tuberculinization, malleinization). Tests were conducted free of charge.
49. Various immunization methods were used. All immunization expenses were covered by the government with the exception of vaccines and inoculations against erysipelas which were paid for by the farmer.
50. Most vaccines were prepared by the Serological Branch of the Veterinary Academy. The rest was imported. Ordinarily, the effectiveness of the vaccines or sera was good.
51. Indemnity provisions of the eradication programs amounted to 75 per cent of the actual value of each animal. Actual value was established by the commission. The value of useable hides or meats was deducted from the total value of such animals.
52. Cattle showing a positive reaction to tuberculosis or brucellosis were slaughtered and sold to the Joint-stock Company "Maistas" at full price. Maistas received a 50 per cent indemnity payment. If the meat had to be destroyed, Maistas received full payment after submitting a report.

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53. Almost all livestock was sold to Maistas at various purchasing points. Of lesser significance were the livestock purchases made at regularly established fairs in many parts of Lithuania. Occasionally brood stock was auctioned off at livestock shows held at the larger centers.
54. Doctors inspected all animals at livestock fairs and shows. Purchases at Maistas were witnessed by the veterinary doctor. He inspected and certified as to the condition of the animals. During an epidemic, the temperatures of hogs were taken. When instances of erysipelas appeared, the hogs were given serum inoculations.
55. The Ministry of Agriculture required that livestock offered for sale be accompanied by certificates of origin and health.
56. There were animal disease control programs aimed at public health and welfare. For example, persons who were bitten by mad dogs were sent to the Pasteur Institute in Kaunas for inoculation against rabies.

GENERAL VETERINARY MEDICAL PRACTICE

57. The law governing veterinary medical practice (Federal Bulletin #431, 1933) established that a license from the Ministry of Agriculture was required to practice veterinary medicine. Regulations put out by the Ministry of Agriculture established conditions under which this license was obtainable and explained the difference between a veterinary doctor and a veterinary technician. Almost all veterinary doctors were federal employees and it was their duty to treat animals.

58. Types of Practice:

- a. Small animal.--Small animal practice was of secondary significance and no veterinary doctor practiced it exclusively.
- b. Large animal.--Principal animals treated were horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, and goats. The main animal clinic was in Kaunas and it was attached to the Veterinary Academy.
In rural areas veterinary doctors treated animals on one spot. Some doctors had the animals brought to their clinics to remain for treatment. Plans had been made to utilize the reserve in the Tuberculosis and Brucellosis Fund to set up modern animal clinics in various parts of Lithuania. World War II interfered with this plan.
- c. Mixed practice.--Small animals averaged about two per cent of all animals treated (maybe five per cent in cities). Occasionally, fur bearing animals, zoo animals, etc were found at the Veterinary Academy Clinic.

59. Prominent personalities in the above fields were Dr J Motiejunas, Dr J Zemaite, and Dr P Avambaris.

60. Concerning therapeutics and drugs, druggists filled all prescriptions issued by veterinary doctors. The "Law Governing Drugs in the Homes of Veterinary Doctors" (Federal Bulletin No 405, 1933) authorized the Ministry of Agriculture to permit veterinary doctors to retain such drugs in their homes as were deemed necessary to carry on the practice. Ministry "Regulations on How this Law Was to be Carried Out" (Federal Bulletin No 405, 1933) indicated, for instance, that the drugs were to be kept in a cabinet in a room set aside for the purpose. The Ministry issued a complete list of drugs which could be kept in the home. Opium, morphine, etc were not on the list. These had to be prescribed for and obtained at a drugstore. Druggists charged 25 per cent less for filling veterinary prescriptions than they did for medical prescriptions.

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61. Veterinary activities were governed by the Veterinary Department. The Department was backed to the hilt by the government. It was not necessary, therefore, to create any sort of committee or federal organization to supervise veterinary operations. Veterinarians treated animals only and never interfered in other fields of the medical profession.

VETERINARY MEDICAL FOOD INSPECTIONS

62. Meat inspection was under the control of the Ministry of Agriculture. It was an important factor in combatting contagious disease in animals. Milk inspection was under both federal and municipal control.
63. The Veterinary Department handled all meat inspection. In accordance with the Meat Inspection Law, inspection was compulsory in areas where there were more than two thousand inhabitants. The Ministry of Agriculture, however, could and did require inspections in areas where there were even less than one thousand inhabitants.
64. Animals raised for meat purposes in inspection areas had to be slaughtered in houses under a veterinary doctor's supervision and the meat had to be inspected. Maistas set up export slaughter houses with the approval of the Ministry of Agriculture. Slaughter houses in cities and towns were owned by the municipality or private companies for the most part. The Maistas export slaughter house in Kaunas handled all slaughtering in that area.
65. Veterinary doctors, lay inspectors, and trichinoscope technicians inspected meat. Although they were on the slaughterhouse payroll, they were hired and fired by the Ministry of Agriculture. Their salaries were also established by the same ministry. These people were Veterinary Department personnel and as such reported directly to the Department.
66. Among the prominent personnel in meat inspection was Dr Petras Gavenas of Veterinary Medicine, Ecole National Veterinaire de Toulouse, 1932. His doctoral thesis was "Meats and Meat Inspection in Lithuania". He was the Kaunas Meat Inspection Station supervisor and veterinary doctor for the city of Kaunas from 1932 to 1936. He became Veterinary Inspector at Maistas in 1936.
67. Concerning the qualifications of veterinary personnel at slaughterhouses, qualified veterinary doctors had to complete a two months tour of duty at a slaughterhouse designated by the Veterinary Department; lay meat inspectors must have completed the prescribed three months course of theory and practice in meat inspection. After 1930, these courses were available only to technicians who had completed a regular three years veterinary course. Trichinoscope technicians received theoretical and practical training in trichinosis detection at the export slaughterhouses.
68. Inspection at milk centers was handled by the Veterinary Department in districts and counties and by locally appointed veterinary doctors in cities and towns.
69. Meat inspection regulations established that one person (veterinary doctor or lay-inspector) was to inspect no more than 75 cattle or 150 hogs daily. At the Maistas plants where conveyor slaughtering was employed, however, daily quotas were doubled. On the basis of quotas and the number of animals slaughtered daily, the Ministry of Agriculture assigned personnel to various slaughterhouses.
70. Each Maistas plant had two veterinary doctors, two meat inspectors, and three microscope technicians; but the Maistas plant in Kaunas had three veterinary doctors and an adequate number of lesser veterinary assistance. In addition, there was a Veterinary Inspector at Maistas Headquarters who supervised inspection activities at all Maistas plants. At each of the Maistas plants, one of the veterinary doctors was senior inspector or inspector-in-charge.

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71. The supervisor and the senior inspectors, although on the Maistas payroll, were considered to be federal employees, and, as such, they were entitled to government pensions. The Ministry of Agriculture assigned separate veterinary doctors and meat inspectors to the slaughterhouses in larger cities (Kaunas, Siauliai, Taurage, Panevezys, Marijampole) but only meat inspectors to the other slaughterhouses. The duties of the doctor were handled by veterinary doctors in that particular county or district and were paid for their services. These doctors were entrusted with milk, meat, and plant inspection.

72. Laws and regulations governing inspection:

- a. Statute governing inspection of slaughterhouses and meats (Federal Bulletin #337, 1930)
- b. Regulations governing meat inspection (Federal Bulletin #377, 1932)
- c. Regulations governing meat processing and meat packing establishments (Federal Bulletin #417, 1933)
- d. Inspection and sanitary regulations governing meat packing warehouses and meat processing establishments (Federal Bulletin #539, 1936)
- e. Sanitary regulations governing cooperative milk centers (Federal Bulletin #294, 1929)
- f. Municipalities were obliged to issue milk inspection regulations which conformed with Veterinary Department requirements. Moreover, a Milk Inspection Law, drawn up by the Department in 1939, was approved by the Cabinet of Ministers and sent to Parliament. Final passage of the law and its application were interrupted by Soviet occupation of Lithuania.

73. Meat inspection regulations in Lithuania were patterned after similar regulations. Animals were examined before and the meat and organs after slaughter. Whenever necessary, samples of the meat were sent to the Veterinary Institute for bacteriological examination. All pork was inspected for trichinosis. At the larger slaughterhouses this was done with a large projection apparatus; small establishments used the microscope. The Veterinary Department offered substantial rewards for detection of trichinosis. At first it was 200 litas, then 150, and finally 100 litas. The purchasing power of the money at that time was more or less equivalent to the purchasing power of an equal number of dollars today. Even though substantial rewards were offered for the detection of trichinosis, only several cases were reported each year. From 1933 to 1938 a total of 30 cases (or 0.00153 per cent) were reported.

74. Killed poultry was only spot checked. Butchered poultry, game, and fish were inspected in stores and in the market places.

75. Detailed regulations indicated how slaughterhouses, meat processing establishments, stores, plants processing slaughterhouse by-products (hides, hoofs, etc), and warehouses were to be set up and what sanitary measures were to be observed. Veterinary doctors were aided by police in enforcing the provisions of these regulations.

76. Milk which was sold in stores could be purchased only from farmers who had joined the campaign against tuberculosis and brucellosis. Both fresh and pasteurized milk were sold at the "Pienocentras" in Kaunas. In accordance with sanitary regulations governing milk centers, all milk returned to these centers had to be pasteurized. Thus one of the outstanding means of spreading livestock diseases was rendered innocuous.

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77. Inasmuch as all livestock had to have certificates of origin, it was easy to trace contagious diseases. These certificates were useful particularly in fighting tuberculosis. If a cow or a pig were found to have tuberculosis, the veterinary doctor in the county or district of origin would be notified and he would examine all animals on the same farm for tuberculosis. The doctor always suggested that the farmer join in the campaign against the disease.
78. Whenever a case of hog measles was discovered, the veterinary called the local police to see if the farmer had complied with the ordinance requiring construction of latrines. Shortly before the war, it was the practice for the Health Department to check all personnel on farms where a case had been found to determine whether they had tapeworm (*teania soleum*) and he would give them proper medical attention. The practice was very successful but the Soviet occupation prevented its expansion.

VETERINARY MEDICAL BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTION

79. Serological Institute of the Veterinary Academy produced sera and vaccines for use on animals. The Institute's modern quarters were equipped with the necessary apparatus and equipment. It also had up-to-date barns which would accommodate approximately 100 horses.
80. Jonas Bielkevicius was the Institute's first director. [redacted]
[redacted] The next director was Dr. P. Radvila. He completed his veterinary schooling in 1934. [redacted]

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81. Sixty to eighty horses and several cattle were always kept on hand at the Institute for the preparation of serum. Eggs were used for the preparation of various substrata. They were not used for biological preparations inasmuch as the Institute never manufactured virus-vaccines.
82. Erysipelas and other serums used in larger quantities were bottled and properly labeled in one or one-half liter containers. Other serums and vaccines were sealed in ampules.
83. [redacted] Cultures and erysipelas serums were manufactured for the most part. Large quantities of cattle and poultry tuberculin were produced; these, however, were produced by the Bacteriological Institute and not by the Serological Institute. Other biological preparations were tetanus antitoxin, antigen used in the diagnosis of diarrhoea pullorum, immunizing polyvalent paratyphus serum, polyvalent colibacterin (*bac coli*) vaccines, diphtheria antitoxin, and various other types of vaccines for human beings. These biological preparations were used by doctors throughout the country.
84. Experiments on animals and subsequent usage indicated that biological preparations put out by the Institute of the Academy were on a par with imported products.

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VETERINARY MEDICAL RESEARCH, EDUCATION, AND EXTENSION

85. There were no institutions in Lithuania dedicated to research exclusively. The Veterinary Academy performed research over and above the regular courses of instruction and the routine tests which were conducted to aid veterinary doctors in the diagnosis of diseases and in the performance of their jobs as meat inspectors and milk control officers. The Veterinary Academy had little time for research. It had just gone through the organizational stages when the war broke out. Research was basic in the statutes of the Academy and plans had been made for the construction of a research laboratory at some future date.
86. Research work at the Veterinary Academy consisted of:
- a. Comparative study of various intracutaneous methods of tuberculinization used to diagnose tuberculosis in cattle (Dr K Kanauka).
 - b. Experimentation with refrigeration methods of destroying cysticercus cellulosae (Dr P Radvila).
 - c. Laboratory diagnosis of splenitis with particular emphasis on how it differs from other micro-organisms which resemble splenitis (Dr K Kanauka).
 - d. Antigenic value of "R" and "S" forms of the erysipelas (rhussioopathiae suis) germ in vaccines (Dr K Kaunauka and Dr P Radvila).
87. The Institutes at the Veterinary Academy performed ordinary research on contagious diseases, meats, and milk. The Academy also conducted pathological, histological, parasitological, bacteriological, toxicological, and serological tests (complement, agglutination, precipitin reaction tests, etc). During the course of a year two to four thousand guinea pigs, 800 to 600 rabbits, 200 to 300 pigeons, two to three thousand white mice, and lesser numbers of chickens, turkeys, rats, etc were experimented with.
88. Some of the research was given practical application. The method of tuberculinizing cattle, for example, resulted from research.
89. Concerning the training of veterinary personnel, a School of Animal Husbandry was founded at the Gruzdziiai estate, Aiauliai County, in 1928 for the training of livestock technicians. These technicians were later called "Veterinary Technicians". Graduates of the Pre-Agricultural School or students with at least four years of high school were admitted to the institution. The school offered an accelerated three year course in veterinary medicine and in animal husbandry. To graduates of the school, the Veterinary Department offered a three months course in meat inspection and contagious diseases. After passing the examinations, the students were licensed to practice veterinary medicine within certain well-defined limitations. They received appointments as meat inspectors or as veterinary assistants. When the Veterinary Academy was founded in 1936, students no longer were accepted into the school at Gruzdziiai. The school closed finally in 1938 after graduating a total of approximately 200 technicians.

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